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Appendix B.

[Vide answer to question No. 632 asked by Mr. A. T. Palmer at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st December 1922, page 1100 supra.]

Statement of technical scholarships granted by the Government of Madras in the Development Department.

Number and kinds of scholarships.	Number.	Where tenable.	Value.	Term.	Purpose.
1. State Technical Scholarships.	8 at a time.	Europe or America.	£200 per annum plus £40 temporary allowance.	Ordinarily two years. May be extended or terminated at discretion.	Development of indigenous industries.
2. Indian Institute of Science Scholarships.	15 at a time.	Bangalore.	Rs. 60 per mensem.	Do.	Do.
3. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Scholarships.	6 every year.	Bombay ..	Rs. 60 per mensem.	Four years.	Do.
4. Petty Industrial Scholarships.	60 every year.	In Industrial Schools in the Madras Presidency.	Ranging in value from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem.	Five years.	Do.

Appendix C.

[Vide answer to question No. 633 asked by Mr. A. T. Palmer at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st December 1922, page 1100 supra.]

Annual Report of the Chintaladevi Cattle Farm for 1921–22.

The Ongole Cattle Farm is situated about a mile from the village of Chintaladevi in Kavali taluk, Nellore district, 36 miles from Kavali Railway Station at almost the tri-junction of the three taluks, Kavali, Udayagiri and Kandukur. The farm is about 800 acres in extent consisting of black, red gravelly and sandy soils. About a third of the area can be irrigated by the Mopad project. The farm was opened in the year 1918–19 with a view to improve the Ongole breed of cattle. This breed is well known throughout India as a dual purpose one, i.e., draught and milk. The animals are large in size, and slow, steady workers. They yield from 6 to 15 lb. of milk per day. The best type is confined to two small tracts between—

(1) Musi and Guntlakama rivers.

(2) Chilakalurpeta on the banks of the river Vogaru.

The production being limited and the demand great, the prices are tempting both for bulls and cows and the best of them are being constantly removed. Breeding from indifferent and bad animals is therefore being resorted to and consequently the breed is deteriorating rapidly and, if not checked in time, the breed may become quite

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useless. To remedy this, a cattle farm has been started by Government at Chintaladevi, the most suitable place which could be procured near the breeding centre, combining the requirements for fairly cheap land and qualities for growing fodder crops under irrigation, presence of lime in the soil, etc. The tract is thinly populated and consists of red and black soils overlying lime kankar. Large herds of sheep and a few cattle are reared and the trade in this is largely carried on by local men in the slack season and as a subsidiary occupation.

2. There were 46 cows, 5 breeding bulls, 25 calves, 20 work animals and 4 bull calves (for virus production) on the farm at the commencement of the year. During the year 25 calves were born, 16 of these being bull calves. The five bulls were inspected and their breeding qualities examined; it was found that three of these animals were useless for breeding purposes and so they were castrated. Tours were made both in the Ongole and Guntūr tracts in search of a good breeding bull but none were to be found. A bull aged 20 months was purchased in the Guntūr tract in January last and he will serve a number of cows this year. Five heifers in calf, three work animals and one bullock for the single bullock cart were purchased during the year.

3. Milk recording was started on the farm, the cows are milked out one day per week. It was found that one or two of the cows gave up to 20 lb. of milk per day. When the permanent buildings are ready for occupation, these cows of high milk-yielding capacity will be separated from the others and fed on special rations and efforts made to breed a good dual purpose animal.

4. Five of the oldest bull calves have been put on special rations to see if this will bring them to maturity quicker. One or two young bull calves have been specially selected out and put on extra rations.

Nine cows on the farm had gone an average of 202 days without coming into heat, a young bull was allowed to run with the herd and it was found that this did not answer the solution; so a handful of fish meal was included in the ration of these cows and this has proved effective in the case of six of them. The viril of the breeding bull was also increased by including fish meal in its ration.

5. There was an outbreak of black quarter on the farm in October; breeding bull Sambasivadu and Cow No. 37 were attacked and died of this. The animals affected were at once isolated and precautionary methods taken to combat the disease with satisfactory results. Two calves died during the year, one of lung trouble and the other of bloody flux.

6. Two crossbred bull calves were purchased as virus producers. One of these died of rinderpest and the other survived.

The Veterinary Superintendent conducted the inoculation for rinderpest by the serum simultaneous method in December. Thirty-two cows, 34 calves and 1 bull were successfully done. The remaining animals such as newly calved cows and cows approaching parturition were inoculated with serum alone against rinderpest. The work animals were also done by the latter method as the Superintendent ran short of blood.

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7. During the year, the total number of services performed were 49, divided up as follows :—

Sambasivadu	12 cows.
Ganapati	34 „
Krishna	1 cow.
Bull No. 26	2 cows.

8. The health of the animals throughout the year was good.

9. The number of cattle at the end of the year was—

Cows	50
Bull calves	29
Heifer calves	18
Breeding bulls	2
Work animals	27
Bull calves	5 (virus producers).
Total ...	131

10. An experiment has been started to see what a certain number of calves gain in weight each week and also the growth of their limbs each month, measurements being accurately taken.

11. The rations fed to the animals have been increased, the average being the following :—

—	Bulls.	Cows with calves.	Dry cows.	Bull calves. 1–2 years.	Bull calves. 6–12 months.	Bull calves. 3–6 months.	Heifer calves. 1–2 years.	Heifer calves. 6–12 months.	Heifer calves. 3–6 months.
	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.
Gingelly cake	2	2	1	1	1	½	½	½	½
Grain	3	2	1	2	1	..	1	1	..
Cotton seed ..	1	2	1	1	½	..	1	½	..
Rice bran ..	2	2	1	1	½	1	1	1 or 2	1
Straw or ..	30	30	30	30	..	..	30	30	..
Grass	60	50	50	30	30–40	milk.	30	30	milk.

Dry cows.—Two months before calving, cake and bran increased to 2 lb. each per day.

Green fodder is cut and fed to the work animals, breeding bulls, calves and cows in milk. The animals are allowed to graze each day, but during the hot weather there is very little grazing owing to the pastures being burnt up.

12. Ticks were very numerous ; the animals were washed with Cooper's cattle tick dip and smeared with grease. This has proved successful, but we shall not be free from these ticks until we move into the permanent buildings as ticks are in all the mud walls of the temporary buildings.

13. The animals inoculated lost a little in condition, but at the end of the year they were all looking in good bloom.

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14. All the bull calves have had the milk of their dams up to 10 lb. per day, the surplus above this has been milked out for farm staff use or another calf from a poor milk yielder has been allowed to such.

15. *Season.*—A statement of the rainfall recorded is—

Month.	1920–21.				1921–22.			
	First fortnight.	Number of rainy days.	Second fortnight.	Number of rainy days.	First fortnight.	Number of rainy days.	Second fortnight.	Number of rainy days.
April ...	...	...	...	...	1·80	1	...	...
May... ...	...	...	2·18	3	0·08	1	...	...
June ...	...	...	0·33	1	...	...	...	...
July ...	...	...	...	...	1·84	4	2·37	7
August ...	...	...	1·03	2	...	...	0·91	3
September ...	2·40	3	5·15	6	1·81	4	1·35	3
October ...	5·87	6	12·17	8	8·24	6	3·86	3
November ...	0·62	3	5·34	4	3·82	3	...	...
December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January ...	0·30	1	0·40	1	2·74	5	...	...
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9·19	13	26·60	25	20·33	24	8·49	16

The total rainfall was 28·82 inches spread over 40 days as compared with 35·79 inches in 38 days last year. It was evenly distributed over the period. There were dust storms and hail storms in the month of May.

16. *Crops.*—The crops sown in the north-east monsoon did not do well owing to the scanty rainfall in August. Most of the crops were intended for fodder only and so not much grain was harvested. Appended below is a statement of the crops sown in each field and the result :—

Field number.	Crops.	Area in acres.	Date of sowing.	Remarks and results of cropping.
II	Pedda jonna, kudiraivali sunnhemp, teff grass and Pillapasara mixture.	50·00	July	41,000 lb. fodder.
G. 7	Kāttukambu and sunnhemp mixture.	9·00	Do.	2,000 lb. green fodder and 5,000 lb. dry fodder.
G. 8	Local Cumbu and Cowpea.	11·00	Do.	6,000 lb. straw and 2,000 lb. green fodder ratoon.
E. 5 & F. 8.	Sunnhemp... ...	12·72	Do.	11,200 lb. green fodder and 3,600 lb. dry fodder.
E. 1, E. 2, E. 3, E. 4, and F. 5.	Sunnhemp and Sajja.	25·59	Do.	16,000 lb. fodder.

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Crops.	Area in acres.	Date of sowing.	Remarks and results of cropping.
Pillapasara ...	2·97	July	1,450 lb. dry fodder.
Teegapasalu ...	15·00	Do.	13,900 lb. dry fodder.
Peddajonna green-gram, sunnhemp, Pillapasara, sajja and teff grass.	37·00	September ...	Grain did not set on account of rains 4,900 lb. dry fodder.
Groundnut ...	5·13	Do. ...	Ploughed green.
Cowpea	7·94	Do. ...	1,500 lb. vines.
Pillapasara ...	8·79	Do. ...	On account of heavy rains in January seed could not be collected.
Rhodes grass ...	0·25	Do. ...	Not yet cut.
Cherukupaticha jonna.	6·22	Do. ...	2,933 lb. green fodder, 70 lb. grain.
Horsegram ...	12·00	October ...	216 lb. grain, 1,170 lb. pottu.
Do. ...	32·00	Do. ...	950 lb. grain, 491 lb. pottu.
Pyrujonna ...	33·00	November ...	5,365 lb. grain, 18,745 lb. straw.
Pyrujonna and greengram.	21·00	Do. ...	150 lb. greengram, 516 lb. greengram pottu, 780 lb. jonna grain, 4,890 lb. jonna straw.
Peddajonna and greengram.	23·48	Do. ...	300 lb. greengram grain, 130 lb. greengram pottu and 824 lb. Pedda jonna grain, 4,890 lb Pedda jonna straw.
Periamanjal ...	19·00	Do. ...	11,410 lb. straw, 3,199 lb. grain.
Maize (local and Calcutta).	2·92	December ...	650 lb. cobs, 6,417 lb. fodder.
Sweet potato ...	1·25	Do. ...	Not yet cut. Good crop.
Sunnhemp... ...	8·00	January ...	Failed.
Midathur jonna and sunnhemp.	4·72	Do. ...	Midathur jonna failed, 3,000 lb. Sunnhemp hay.
Guar	1·00	Do. ...	207 lb. green fodder.
Teff grass	0·40	Do. ...	Failed.
Maize (local and Calcutta).	2·75	Do. ...	4,627 lb. fodder.
Lucerne	5·00	Do. ...	Failed.
Sweet potato ...	1·50	Do. ...	Not yet cut. Good crop.
Rhodes grass ..	0·12	February ...	Do.
Mysore and local ragi.	5·00	Do. ...	5,607 lb. green fodder.
Guinea grass ...	4·50	Do. ...	2,237 lb. green fodder. A large portion of area was planted late in February and March.
Elephant grass ...	0·25	March	Not yet cut.
Palapu jonna ...	7·00	Do.	Do.
Chitra vellai jonna.	7·00	Do.	Do.

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17. A manurial experiment on grass land is being carried out as follows on plots of 1 acre :--

Plot I	...	No manure.
II	...	Farm yard manure 5 tons.
III	...	Fish manure 5 cwts.
IV	...	Basic slag 5 cwts.

Portions of the pasture area have been sown with Pillapasara and this has done fairly well. The pasture area has been harrowed and a number of small shrubs removed and this has improved it.

18. Levelling of fields has continued throughout the year. Bunds have been strengthened and some of the fields realigned. Approach roads have been made to most fields.

19. The trees planted along the fence are growing slowly, several of them have died off. The trees on the shelter belt near the building are growing well.

R. W. LITTLEWOOD,
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Live-stock.

II

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY then laid on the table his report * on his deputation to England to study Parliamentary Procedure.

III

THE MADRAS SURVEY AND BOUNDARIES BILL, 1921—*cont.*

The House resumed consideration of clause 12 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Bill.

Clause 12—cont.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, I shall merely emphasise what I said yesterday, viz., that the Bill, as now framed, allows two very prominent concessions over the existing provisions in the Act. In the Act of 1897, an unconditional period of three months only was allowed ; no concession was allowed to the appellant to count the period that was occupied for obtaining copies of the orders of the officer against whom he intended to appeal. In the present Bill we have definitely added a proviso (proviso No. 1), which reads :

Provided that the time taken to obtain a copy of the decision and of the map shall not be included in the period of two months allowed for appeal.

" Not only that, Sir ; we have also decided to add a special proviso which does not find a place in the present Act. That proviso is that absolute and unfettered power is given to the appellate authority to admit appeals which are barred by clause 12 and in respect of which the appellant is able to urge sufficient reasons for the admission of his appeal. Now, when all these three provisions are read together it will appear to the House that against the original period of three months we have now allowed the appellant longer period. For, I think it was stated last evening in this House by my hon.

* Vide Appendix D on page 1149 infra.